

LABOR CALLS FOR PUBLIC AID IN WAR AGAINST OPEN SHOP

Gompers With 200 Other
Leaders Completes Plans
for Big Campaign.

ALL UNIONS LINED UP

Request Sent to Wilson to
Veto 'Unjustifiable' Wins-
low-Townsend Bill.

URGE DUNCAN IN CABINET

Harding Is Requested to Name
Only Labor Man Who Has
Been a Real Toiler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Plans for the launching by organized labor of a nationwide campaign to offset the open shop movement and alleged propaganda of opponents of trades unionism were completed to-day at the closing session of the labor conference, in session here since yesterday.

"It was the view of the conference, acting upon the recommendation of the executive council," Samuel Gompers said, "that every possible effort should be made to make accessible to every one the fullest information about the work and aims of organized labor."

"The course decided upon was in furtherance of the aims and policies announced by the conference in its formal declaration yesterday and in the interest of the most complete understanding of the labor movement which it is possible to obtain."

"It is the aim of labor to make it possible for every one to understand fully what are the facts about labor's organizations, their efforts, their protests and their purposes and to make it impossible for any one to be misinformed."

Ask Wilson to Veto Rail Bill.

President Wilson was asked by the conference to veto the Winslow-Townsend bill as an "unjustified and unjustifiable concession to the railroad owners, who have shown a wanton disregard for the law and lawful processes."

The declaration of principles adopted yesterday was declared by labor leaders to be one of the most important and most militant documents ever approved by representatives of organized labor. Copies of it were forwarded to-day to labor organizations throughout the country with a request that they at once make preparations to enforce the principles set forth.

Whether the principle advocating "a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunctions" will be carried out generally by labor unions, it was explained, will depend upon the attitude of each individual national and international union. The principle is not a new one with the federation, however, as it was first adopted at the 1916 convention of the federation.

The proposal made yesterday that Congress be asked to repeal the Volstead act did not come before the full conference. The executive council, it was stated, will take the steps it deems advisable.

The executive council will resume its meetings here to-morrow and probably will continue in session for another week considering jurisdictional disputes and cleaning up the details of enforcing the declaration of principles adopted by the 200 labor leaders at the conference.

Want Labor Man in Cabinet.

The conference called upon President-elect Harding to appoint to his Cabinet as Secretary of Labor "a recognized representative of organized labor" and "a real spokesman of the working people of our country and who understands the toilers."

The request, made in the form of a telegram to the President-elect at St. Augustine, was declared by labor leaders to be virtually an indorsement of James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., a vice-president and member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, whom they regard as a candidate who is a "recognized representative of organized labor."

Reports that James J. Davis of Pitts-

burg had been selected by Mr. Harding as his labor secretary were not referred to in the message, which was signed by Samuel Gompers and other leaders.

"In view of the fact that you have under consideration for appointment as Secretary of Labor several candidates," said the message, "and because labor is deeply interested in who the individual will be at the head of the Department of Labor, we, the representatives of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods, respectfully ask you to appoint as a member of the Cabinet to be Secretary of Labor a member of organized labor, one who is recognized as a real spokesman of the working people of our country and who understands the toilers, one who has lived, worked and counseled with them."

"We have no desire to name any special person for this office, but we respectfully request that the man to be appointed to represent us in your Cabinet shall be a recognized representative of organized labor."

The resolution authorizing the telegram was adopted here to-day by the labor leaders after a lengthy conference. While approval of Mr. Duncan's appointment was voiced, it was considered inadvisable to suggest any name to the President-elect.

SENATE MAY PASS NAVAL HOLIDAY BILL

President-Elect Not Opposed to
Borah Suggestion for
Conference.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.

Word has been received here that President-elect Harding is not opposed to the passage of the resolution of Senator Borah (Idaho) authorizing the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to join with the United States in a discussion of a programme for a naval holiday. It is understood that information to that effect has been received by Senator Borah and also by Senator Lodge (Mass.) and that the resolution may be called up and passed before adjournment.

The disarmament resolution was up for a brief discussion in the Senate to-day and probably would have been passed had not Senator Borah asked for a roll call. Few Senators were present at the time and the resolution had been reached in routine consideration of measures on the unanimous consent calendar.

The Borah resolution was brought up, read for the third time, no amendments offered, and the chair was about to call for the final vote and passage when Senator Borah asked for a roll call. That attracted the attention of other Senators and immediately led to debate and the proposal of amendments by Senator Walsh (Mont.).

In the ensuing discussion, which, under the order of business, permitted each Senator to speak only five minutes, it became apparent that a great deal of time might be consumed if the talk were not stopped. Senator Smoot (Utah) raised objection and the resolution went over. Senator Walsh proposed an amendment in the form of his resolution, which recommends that the President send an American representative to the disarmament discussions before the League of Nations commission on disarmament.

Senator Borah refused to accept this view and opposed the Walsh amendment. Senator Robinson (Ark.) supported the Walsh amendment and launched into what promised to be a renewed discussion of the old League of Nations.

"This resolution in the form that it comes to the Senate," he said, "is a substitute and subterfuge for the proposal which this Senate rejected last year. The Senator from Idaho is responsible directly for the failure of the United States to be a party to the very body which is now discussing what he says he wants—disarmament."

Before he could complete his statement he was reminded by the chair that his time was up. Senator Smoot then made his objection to further discussion and the Senate turned to other matters. Senator Borah gave notice that he will ask suspension of the Senate rules so that his disarmament amendment to the naval bill may be in order for discussion and a vote.

CHILEAN SENATOR HONORED.

Senor Luis Claro Solar, president of the Chilean Senate, who is to sail for home to-morrow, after a brief visit in the United States, was the guest yesterday at luncheon in the Bankers' Club of the Chile-American Association. Senor Solar discussed American investments in Chile and said he believed the Chilean loan recently negotiated here would prove beneficial to both countries.

TARIFF BILL READY FOR WILSON ACTION

Senate and House Conferees
Agree on Wheat, Sugar and
Tobacco Schedules.

FINAL PASSAGE TO-DAY

Presidential Veto Looked For
Either in Message or by
Non-Signature.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.

A complete agreement was reached to-day by the House and Senate conferees on the emergency tariff bill, and it will be rushed to the President for his signature if possible by the end of the week. The conference report will be taken up first in the House to-morrow and immediately upon an agreement there will be sent to the Senate for final action in the two branches of Congress.

"I think that the completed bill will be sent to the President this week, probably to-morrow," Senator Penrose (Pa.), chairman of the Finance Committee, said in announcing the agreement to the bill.

It is expected the President will veto the measure either by veto message or simply by not signing it, which acts as a veto, because there are not ten days remaining of the present session in which he must act.

The principal items in disagreement have been wheat, sugar and tobacco. Compromises on each of these items were accepted, the total tariff on sugar being finally fixed at 2 cents a pound, an increase of about 1 cent over the present rate. Cuban sugar is an exception, carrying a rate in the emergency bill of 1.6 cent a pound. Wheat was finally fixed at 35 cents a bushel and tobacco at \$3 a pound, stemmed.

Here are all the rates as finally agreed upon by the conferees:

Wheat, 35 cents a bushel; wheat flour and semolina, 29 per cent ad valorem; flaxseed, 30 cents a bushel; corn, 15 cents a bushel; beans, 2 cents a pound; peanuts, 3 cents a pound; potatoes, 25 cents a bushel; colza, 48 cents a bushel; rice, cleaned, 2 cents a pound; lemons, 2 cents a pound.

Peanut oil, 25 cents a gallon; cottonseed oil, coconut oil and soybean oil, 20 cents a gallon; olive oil, 40 cents a gallon in bulk, 50 cents a gallon in containers of less than five gallons; cattle, 30 per cent ad valorem; sheep, 1 year old or over, \$2 a head; less than 1 year old, \$1 a head; fresh meat, 2 cents a pound; prepared or preserved meats, 25 per cent ad valorem; cotton, having staple of 1 1/8 inches or more, 7 cents a pound; cotton manufactures, 7 cents a pound additional to existing rates; wool, unwashed, 15 cents a pound; washed, 30 cents a pound; scoured, 45 cents a pound.

Wool and hair manufactures, 45 cents a pound in addition to existing rates; sugar, 2 cents a pound, except Cuban sugar, which is 1.60 cents a pound; butter and substitutes, 6 cents a pound; cheese and substitutes, 23 per cent ad valorem; milk, 2 cents a gallon; cream, 5 cents a gallon; preserved or condensed milk, 2 cents a pound; sugar of milk, 5 cents a pound.

Tobacco, unstemmed, \$2.35 a pound; stemmed, \$3 a pound; apples, 30 cents a bushel; cherries, 2 cents a pound; olives, 25 cents a gallon; not in solution, 3 cents a pound.

Hides and manufactures thereof, which were added by the Senate, were stricken from the bill.

PLEA FOR CLEMENCEAU TO VISIT UNITED STATES

Paris Paper Says He Could
Make America Keep Faith.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Feb. 24.

Rumors that French Government officials, anxious to facilitate the return of Georges Clemenceau, former Premier, from his hunting trip, have sent a ship to Colombo so as to bring him to Marseilles with all possible speed, were followed to-day by an editorial in the *Intransigeant* wherein a plea is made that M. Clemenceau be sent to the United States on a special propaganda tour in the hopes that he can divert the Republican Administration from its intentions to disinterest itself from Europe's affairs, but to conserve all the profits which the Versailles treaty would have given America.

"Clemenceau is popular over there," the editorial states. "His prestige has been somewhat tarnished here by political polemics, but it cannot be denied that as an exterior servant of France he will forget political rivalries and become again the great Frenchman of 1918. He would be the apostle of our national cause and the propaganda he would carry on would make America realize that she must remain faithful to us and not reject her magnificent share in the victory."

ACCUSES SENATORS OF BONUS BILL DELAY

Giving 'False Impression' to
Country, Says Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Charges that the soldier bonus bill was held up in the Finance Committee until it was too late to pass it at this session of Congress, giving ex-service men and the country "false impressions," were made in the Senate to-day by Senator Harrison, Democrat (Miss.).

Senator McCumber, Republican (N. D.), member of the committee, replied that the committee was waiting for exact cost data which he had been charged to collect and would present to the committee to-morrow.

"It is of no use to give the false impression to the country," said Senator Harrison, "that the bill will be passed at this session. The committee has been holding it for months and months."

"I cannot say it will pass this session," Senator McCumber interjected. "If it does not, the facts will be ready when the extra session is called within a month."

TABLET FOR SIX FIRE HEROES.

A bronze memorial tablet to commemorate the valor of six firemen who died a year ago fighting the disastrous Nassau Gas Company fire, at the foot of Washington avenue, Brooklyn, was unveiled yesterday in front of the headquarters of Engine Company No. 23, in Washington avenue, in the Wallabout Market.

POSTMASTERSHIPS PRESAGE STIFF ROW

Civil Service Reform League
Ready to Battle for Exist-
ing Scheme.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.

Prospects are bright for a lively row if Warren G. Harding, when President, rescinds, as is predicted in despatches to-day John St. Augustine, the Executive order of President Wilson placing first, second and third class postmasters under the Civil Service. The Civil Service Reform League will fight any such move on the ground that a serious governmental mistake would result from any loosening of the present restrictions.

Approximately 11,000 postmasterships are involved. They were placed under the Civil Service by Executive order immediately after President Wilson began his second term, following a pledge which Mr. Wilson made during the campaign of 1916 to the Civil Service Reform League, a pledge in which Charles E. Hughes, then the Republican Presidential nominee, joined. The order was issued in March, 1917.

Under the Executive order the Post Office Department prescribed regulations for the selection of postmasters under Civil Service. Those regulations have been the subject of criticism on the part of the enemies of the Administration and have been just as vigorously defended by the Post Office Department.

Critics declare the system has blanketed into office the Democrats who had been placed there during the four previous years of Democratic control, to which the answer has been made that Postmasters are required to take periodical tests and that the law is not annulled which requires nomination and ratification by the Senate. Anyhow, the Democrats say, William H. Taft blanketed into office the fourth class postmasters, a far greater number, when he was President.

The scheme at present provides for a Civil Service examination of candidates for postmasterships and the certification to the Postmaster-General of the three highest on the list. From these three he is required to select one for nomination, subject to the Senate approval.

There are groups in both parties who are glad to be rid of the Administration patronage and who believe that instead of letting down the bars the regulations for selection of postmasters should be revised to make them airtight against politics. There are some who even go so far as to suggest that postmasters, as such, be eliminated altogether and that the various offices be so reorganized as to obviate their need. They say this could be done by dividing the work under chief clerks for various lines, such as fiscal affairs, mail delivery and office organization.

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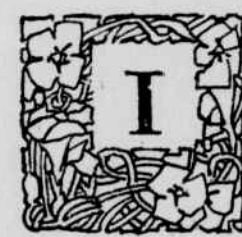
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Bishop Thomas F. Gailor



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Bishop Gailor on first page, Magazine Section, in

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